

## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1906.

## HUMPHREYS AND GEAR.

What is the use of covering up the truth about the Humphreys-Gear deal? Everybody knows that Judge Humphreys, whose chivalry is one of his strong points, owes Mr. Gear a political debt and is trying hard to pay it by getting a place for his friend on the bench. As a gentleman of Southern ideas he would be the last man to accept any doubts about his friend's competency for anything to which the latter might aspire; but would regard it as a duty to exult him or reward it as a judiciously even though the candidate knew no more law than Neesima himself.

When Mr. Humphreys wanted a place on the Circuit bench Mr. Gear went to Washington and having a near relative in the Senate through whom to reach the President, got Humphreys a commission. It was then "up to" Mr. Humphreys to return a favor and the favor Gear wanted was a similar commission. In an evil hour Judge Humphreys' paper attacked the moral character of Gear in the matter of an Israel investment and that made Humphreys all the more anxious to show his personal good will.

But is this community under any obligation to pay Judge Humphreys' political debts? Is it obliged to accept a Judge it does not want and could not look up to just because the candidate succeeded in giving it another Judge that it had not asked for? These are the questions before the public and they are too plain to be concealed by any amount of newspaper dust-raising.

## COLOR LINE RESPONSIBILITY.

The only color line drawn in the politics of Hawaii is the work of Wilcox and his friends and it is drawn against the whites.

Republicans of both factions are in favor of Samuel Parker, a native Hawaiian, for Congress. They were represented at the Philadelphia convention by native leaders. Natives are in the local councils of the party and they will appear on its Legislative ticket in all the Islands. "Principles, not color, the man, not his complexion," is the Republican motto. As much may be said of the Democrats.

But Wilcox says that, so far as the Independent party is concerned, none but natives need apply. The Legislative ticket marked out everywhere in the group except in Oahu contains the name of not a single white man; and if, when the Oahu nominations come to be made one or two white men are put up they must be of the sort to take their orders from Wilcox as the white Squaw men of an Indian reservation obey the behests of a petty chief.

So far as a color line accusation goes, "Let the called jade witness; our withers are unwrung."

Now that the nomination of Sam Parker is as sure as anything in the future can be, Judge Little of Hilo is trying to climb into the band wagon. That is the eminent jurist's way. But all the same while Little talks sweet nothings about Parker, his political bodyguard, the Oahu squatters, are denouncing Parker as a land-grabber and meat trust octopus. Evidently it would not hurt Little's feelings much to have Parker beaten and the way made clear two years from now for the man whom the Squatters' Association prefers.

A rather large petition in favor of George D. Gear for Judge is about to leave town for Washington. All of Mr. Gear's political backers have signed it and the roll is said to have been stuffed with the names of most of our Chinese and Japanese celebrities. The Bow Wongs, the Sam Yips, the Boxers, the Wun Lungs and the Soshi are all for Gear and there are still some Iwilei precincts to hear from. Just why the machine candidate thought that the Asiatics could be of more service to him than American workmen we do not know, but the ring moves in a mysterious way its wonders to perform and finite minds cannot always comprehend it.

The demand of the Oahu squatters for a plank in the Republican Island platform in favor of the United States land laws for Hawaii ought not to draw out a too-hasty assent. The public lands of these Islands need to be used for the multiplication of homesteaders, but if we start in with the American proposition of 160 acre tracts, the land we have left will all be taken by a very small number of settlers. A better proposition is to divide the area into fifteen acre homesteads. As good a living can be made on fifteen acres here as on 160 acres in the Dakotas, and the smallness of the tract would make room for thousands of industrious white people instead of hundreds as under the 160 acre plan. If the United States would take hold of the matter in the way suited to Hawaiian needs not many just complaints could be made, but we fear the cut-and-dried Mainland policy.

The increasing business of the city is shown in the great amount of work done by drays, a fact which might call for unqualified congratulations were it not that the drivers of loaded drays never lose a chance to parade them on Fort street. These men want to see what is going on and do not care how much they may obstruct traffic. Fort street is not wider than a San Francisco lane and it is a line of cars; so when cars, drays and carriages all meet there, a serious congestion of traffic results. There is plenty of spare room on the parallel thoroughfares, Alakea and Nuuanu, but the draymen do not care to run on a side track. It is greatly to the interest of Fort street business men to divert heavy traffic from that quarter and not only to their interest but to that of property-owners who, we presume, have no desire to drive the retail business houses over to the wide avenue of King street.

## THE IMPENDING CRISIS.

The possibility of getting an anti-haole government is one of the most serious phases of the general outlook in these Islands—serious enough to arrest the attention and compel the study of every man whose material interests are at stake in Hawaii.

What these Islands need most is new capital to take their commerce and to promote their industrial concerns. Referring experts say that nothing can be done with Eastern capital until the assurance is given at the great money centers of the re-election of President McKinley. If that event comes to pass, assuring thereby proper safeguards of investment, our experts think enough money will be released from the banks to give Hawaii a fair share. Without the confidence born of conservative politics at Washington, however, even they say nothing can be done.

But would McKinley's election do all for us that our case requires? Is it not needless that the local safeguards of investment should be sustained as well as the national ones? Given alluring avenues of productive outlay on the Mainland and forbidding ones here and is not the Mainland going to get all the benefits of free investment leaving Hawaii in the lurch?

Capital is proverbially timid. Our small local troubles have already kept it from taking in gilt-edged Hawaiian securities; and if to these should be added the threat of an anti-haole (anti-white man's) government capital might flee from us as people flee from an impending avalanche. The question of government and taxes is the first question of an investor. In the Southern States during the Freedman's regime everything came to a standstill for the reason that the State governments were given over to plunder and high taxation. The credit of the South suffers from that experience to this day. May we not safely draw the inference here that if Hawaii passes into the hands of the demagogues, blatherskites, plunderers and anti-haoles of the Wilcox party, the experience of the Southern States will be repeated. Could Hawaii under such circumstances sell its industrial stocks and bonds, and its real estate and attract home-seekers? Every financier in this city will say no.

Let us suppose the following dialogue between a Hawaiian promoter and an Eastern capitalist:

Promoter—I offer you these sugar securities at par. They are paying twenty per cent and will pay more next year. Do you want them, say in case McKinley is re-elected?

Capitalist—How about your labor. Is that settling down to business at a fair wage-rate?

Promoter—Yes. We are having little trouble now and shall have less when we show the Japanese that we can get other laborers.

Capitalist—Very good. Don't you anticipate that beet sugar and free sugar from Cuba will hurt your dividends?

Promoter—We do not look for much trouble in those quarters for ten years and in the meantime our dividends in five years will double the sum you invest. Then again cane sugar must always be in demand for purposes beet sugar does not meet.

Capitalist—Well, passing that, what about government and taxes? I hear that the natives are in a voting majority in Hawaii, that they are opposed to letting the white men have anything to do with the government and that they threaten to impose an enormous tax on the property interests, especially the plantations. Of course if that is true your dividends would suffer and the prosperity of Hawaii might be arrested for years. What about it? Is there such a danger?

Promoter—There is some talk of an exclusively native government so far as the Legislature and the proposed municipalities are concerned.

Capitalist—In that case I must wait before considering your offer and see what comes of it. If the anti-foreign ticket wins I think we will not be able to deal. If the kind of government you have been enjoying for several years past is continued I would be glad to have you come and see me again.

So it does not all depend on McKinley. Hawaii must preserve its own credit to get any benefit from McKinley times. Even with good government at Washington we could not get investment capital to take the risks of bad government at Honolulu. Washington does not fix our taxes except as, by its absorption of our postal and customs revenues, it makes them higher. Hawaiian taxation is otherwise fixed by the Legislature and if that law-making power passes under the control of an irresponsible crowd of boodlers animated by an anti-haole spirit, our prosperity will be taxed out of existence.

The danger is imminent; its shadow looms huge and black. How are we preparing to meet it? On the one hand by a Republican quarrel; on the other by Democratic apathy; on both sides by mumbling national campaign platitudes about an election in which we cannot cast a vote. Little the Wilcox gang cares about national politics. It says with Mercutio: "A plague on both your houses," and all the time, with a menacing patience and a deadly greed it prepares to seize Hawaii by the throat and pocket.

## DANGER IN RACE DIVISION.

It would be an all-round calamity if the natives should carry the elections with an anti-haole ticket and assume the control of Legislative interests here—a calamity for the whites, a calamity for the natives, a catastrophe for Hawaii.

Native government—for a Wilcox Legislature would create municipalities for the anti-haole party to control—would stop the business growth of Hawaii as quickly as frost stops the growth of grapes. No man with a dollar to loan would risk it here. Let the plantations pay what they might, their securities would not go while the peril of bad government lasted; let real estate be never so attractive and not a lot could be sold while such men as Wilcox and Kalaauokalani controlled the law-making power. The history of South Carolina while an anti-white party was in authority is full of warnings to the property-owners of these Islands lest they assist in bringing to pass such conditions here.

There are warnings also by which the natives will do well to profit. No white population of the quality of that in Hawaii will ever permit itself to be plundered and misruled. An appeal to Congress for the modification of the suffrage would be the first move; and if that relief was denied or too long withheld, then the law of self-preservation would assuredly be invoked. The white people of Hawaii detest and abhor the color line but if any color is to rule Hawaii it must be white. As things are the Republican and Democratic parties are willing to fairly divide honors and offices with the natives; but neither will submit to an aboriginal anti-haole government.

Trouble along race lines would hurt Hawaii about as badly as a tidal wave. To the timid ears of capital it would sound like the menace of San Domingo did to the French. Progress would be arrested; confidence would be lost; prosperity would dwindle. Is it not the wise part of Republicans and Democrats to combine their whole white and native strength to resist the Wilcox party? Is it not more important to save Hawaii from ruin than it is to earn defeat under contending party banners? Parties will mean very little here until Hawaii becomes a State; but the safety of our business, commercial and wage-earning interests means very much all the time.

Viewing the loss of their trade with Hawaii our Australian friends are not too modest to demand a change in the Constitution of the United States so that they may keep on competing here with an American industry. Failing to secure this trifling concession they threaten reprisals. What they would do no one knows but let us live in hope that they won't come and annex us some dark night.

## A CURRENT HALLUCINATION.

Kaula has subsided for the once, but Thomas Clark, a native politician of Maui, is in evidence with a restoration scheme which will be of interest to all students of acute and harmless mania.

Mr. Clark assures the Maui natives that if the Democrats win in the National elections Mr. Dole will cease to be Governor and that there will be some hope of the restoration of the Queen. The statement, which quite squares the circle of folly, is being made in all seriousness and is one of the things that the average Democratic and Independent native politician talks with the same glib confidence that one child uses while assuring another that the end of a rainbow carries a pot of gold.

One of the singular things about this restoration idea is that it recurs despite the assurance of the Queen that there is no hope of any change in the present political conditions of the group. "When our flag came down," said she to her followers last spring, "it came down forever." That is truth according to all the saints, but no one has yet made the native voter believe it. Only the other day a leader of the Independent party said: "Congress can undo its own work and I expect to see it repeal the Act of Annexation and set Hawaii free."

Prince David who is understood to want Parker in Congress might serve his people well and help elect his friend by going on the stump and giving the word of the All that Hawaiian Royalty is now. If anybody could disabuse the natives of their fantastic notions of a dynastic renaissance it would be the dynastic heir, who, in politics, is known to have more influence than Lillokalan.

Maui still has labor troubles but not for lack of hands. The shutting-down of some plantations has freed enough Japanese to serve the rest, but these coolies had rather roam about or shirk their jobs than to buckle down to honest toil. As their habits give no sign of coming improvement the sooner the planters get in a new lot of laborers, if only to show the Japs that they are not indispensable, the better for all concerned.

The growth of the Wilcox third party movement has nearly broken the heart of Brother Testa who hoped to lead the third party himself and prosper much thereby. J. O. Carter, before whose eyes visions of Washington were wont to flit is also in the doubtful dumps. So far as Garibaldi Wilcox is concerned he speaks as one, who had never seen the swelling front of Testa nor eyed the beckoning hand of Moses Carter. He is a Man-on-Horseback all by himself and is prepared to ride over anybody who gets in the way.

## BOB WILCOX RETURNS

Talks Freely Of His Chances.

## SURE OF AN ELECTION

Party Program Includes Health Board Re-organization and Municipal Government.

Robert W. Wilcox who has been touring in the Islands of Hawaii and Maui for a month returned by the Claudine yesterday morning accompanied by his wife and two children. During an interview with a reporter of this paper last night, Mr. Wilcox spoke freely and frankly as follows:

During our tour on Hawaii we succeeded in getting meetings as we went along. We found that all the Hawaiians are Independents. The leader of the Independent party to-day is D. Kalaauokalani, and the selection of the present candidates on the Island of Maui and Hawaii were given his sanction. I merely worked to secure my election as delegate to Congress. I received unanimous support from the whole Island of Hawaii. At some places the enthusiasm was so great that the people approved my nomination with cheers.

"On our return from Hawaii, D. Kalaauokalani and I landed at Makana, and James K. Kaula came home. Mr. Kalaauokalani and I visited Kula and held a meeting there on Monday evening, September 3rd. The following day Kalaauokalani left for Hana by way of Kaupo and I proceeded to Wailuku and found the Independent Home Rule project enthusiasts waiting for my arrival. A meeting was called without delay. I had the first opportunity to express my views and I spoke freely in behalf of the Independent party. In my speech I opposed the other parties and explained my reasons at the same time. Thomas Clark, who followed me, suggested that all the Independents on the Island of Maui unite with the Democrats and the former to have two-thirds of the representation for the coming Legislature and the latter one-third. I opposed the scheme strongly. Aluli followed Clark, opposing my view. He also said that the Maui Independents could direct themselves without any help from the Honolulu leaders. When Aluli had concluded I told the people of the Independent badge if they wished to join with the Democrats, well and good, but they must do so wisely and not let the Democratic carpet baggers run Maui politics. After my second attack I found that the Hawaiians did not favor the proposition of my opposing friends.

"On Wednesday, the 5th of this month, a convention was held at Wailuku. The Hawaiians responded to our call and so a large gathering was present at the meeting. I spoke as usual while my friend Thomas Clark brought in that same point in regard to Democratic-Independent union. The next day I left Wailuku for Hana where I met Mr. Kalaauokalani. A large number of Hawaiians gathered at our meeting held at Puukiki. Mr. Kalaauokalani and I took part as usual and Thomas Clark endeavored to carry the same point that he introduced at Wailuku and Wailuku. Clark wants Hay-selden or William Cornwell as candidates on the Democratic ticket. These candidates will certainly have no show. During the meeting at Wailuku and Wailuku, I called out to the people to rise if any of them were Democrats, but not a soul responded.

"On Friday, September 7th, we left Hana and returned to Wailuku. We met the delegates who had already gathered here from the various parts of Maui to select candidates as Representatives and Senators for the coming election. Here Mr. Kalaauokalani left me and I went alone to Lahaina. I succeeded in calling a meeting there. I think it was one of the largest meetings held on our tour. Mr. William White presided."

On being asked about his chances as delegate to Congress on the Island of Maui, Mr. Wilcox answered: "There is no opposition to me. At the end of each meeting wherein it was held the people were asked to select their man for Congress. They voted unanimously in my favor. At Lahaina when Mr. William White proposed my name as delegate to Congress the people showed their approval for me by three cheers."

When Mr. Wilcox was asked about his prospects, considered Island by Island, he said: "At present I'll have a whole sweep and will surely receive the whole majority. I have no doubt that I will secure the majority in Honolulu, because every Independent voter will cast his ballot for me."

"I know Sam Parker is a strong candidate for the Republican ticket. I have not as yet heard anything said about the Democrats' choice. If we succeed in the coming struggle our main object will be to secure a standstill for Hawaii. But of course, this condition is wholly with Congress. We have already promised a municipal form of government for Hilo, and also Honolulu, in case of success."

"I understand there was something said about the Independents trying to draw a color line, as shown by the selection of candidates by the party on the Islands of Maui and Hawaii. There is no such thing. As there are hardly any whites in our party to fill the positions, the choice naturally falls on the best men we could get. At present we are discussing whether or not we would place Dr. Russell of Oahu on the Independent ticket for the Senate. At first it was thought to leave Dr. Russell out. In case we succeed at the coming electoral crisis we may ask him to organize a new Board of Health. The present board is rotten, as shown by its actions during the recent bubonic epidemic."

"On our way home John H. Wise and

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I had some interviews in regard to the fusion of the Democratic and the Independent parties. He told me that the Democratic convention will be held at Wailuku on the 24th of this month, and they will endeavor to select the same men as we have for the Democratic ballot. The Democrats, however, wish that we would throw out one of our nominees for Senator and allow the space to be filled by William Cornwell. When asked what he thought about it, Mr. Wilcox responded: "I think our men will fight it out all right by themselves. I have heard that a conference was held between D. Kalaauokalani and Prince David with his two associates here to unite the two parties. Mr. Kalaauokalani referred the matter to the central committee of the Independent party and they rejected the idea."

Wilcox wants to know why he should not be recognized at Washington, when he is chosen as delegate by his party. He said: "When I was over there at the early part of this year as a Royalist, I made friends with the Republicans, the Democrats, as well as the Populists. I do not see any reason why I should not gain more friends today if I should go to Washington as a full fledged American citizen, and more so as a delegate."

The reporter of this paper asked him if there was a split among the three leaders. He answered: "There is no truth, as stated in some of our local papers, that there are ill feelings existing between J. K. Kaula, D. Kalaauokalani and me."

When questioned in regard to the Honolulu candidates for the coming election, Mr. Wilcox said: "There is a certainty that D. Kalaauokalani will run for Senator for the Island of Oahu, but others have not as yet been considered."

## RUSSIA'S PROPOSALS

(Continued from Page 1.)

at Peking until satisfactory arrangements for peace, etc., are concluded with the Chinese government.

## KAISER ON CHINA.

STETTIN, September 7.—The Emperor and Empress of Germany arrived here today to attend the Imperial navy maneuvers. In reply to an address of welcome from the burgomaster, His Majesty declared his conviction that success would attend the efforts being made to establish in the Far East a stable government and orderly conditions under which the German merchants can carry on trade undisturbed, and without risk.

In conclusion, His Majesty said he felt no anxiety for the future and was satisfied his plan would succeed and serve the best interests of the Fatherland.

## TROOPS FOR CHINA.

BREMENHAVEN, September 7.—Three transports conveying troops to China, sailed from here this afternoon. The departing soldiers received enthusiastic farewells from the assembled crowds.

## BOXERS SLAUGHTERED.

LONDON, September 7.—It is rumored that 2,000 Boxers have been killed and wounded in conflict with the troops of General Yuan Shi Kai, military Governor of Shan Tung.

A Hongkong dispatch reports from Wu Chai that serious dissatisfaction exists at Lun Chau. Three hundred robbers besieged the residence of a wealthy Chinese at Tai King Fu. The prefect of Wu Chai, with 100 soldiers, went to his assistance, but has been compelled to telegraph for 400 reinforcements.

The exodus of Japanese professors, to teach the English the noble art of self-defense as it is understood in Japan, still continues. Mr. Yamamoto Seiji, pupil of Mr. Handa, a well known professor of fencing and other military arts, is reported to have been engaged as a teacher for a Society in London, and left Osaka for England on the 16th inst.—Kobe Chronicle.

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S. S. CLAUDINE, McDonald, Master, will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kahului, Nahiku, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

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All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President.

CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Supt.

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DORIC	SEPT. 22	COPTIC	SEPT. 22
NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 29	AMERICA MARU	OCT. 1
RIO DE JANEIRO	OCT. 1	PEKING	OCT. 1
COPTIC MARU	OCT. 1	GABLIC	OCT. 1
AMERICA	OCT. 1	HONGKONG MARU	OCT. 1
PEKING	NOV. 1	CHINA	NOV. 1
JALIC	NOV. 1	DORIC	NOV. 1
HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 20	NIPPON MARU	NOV. 20
CHINA	NOV. 27	RIO DE JANEIRO	NOV. 27
DORIC	DEC. 5	COPTIC	DEC. 5
NIPPON MARU	DEC. 13	AMERICA MARU	DEC. 13
		PEKING	DEC. 13

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